

NIGHT ANIMAL MAGNETISM.—The Indians are said to tame wild animals by breathing into their nostrils. The Buffalo hunter in the prairie goes to work to follow the herd, when the hunter has breathed furiously into his nostrils, will follow him incognito like a puppy. The other day we had a young Durham calf, led or left by its mother in a distant pasture. When found, it was wild, and retrained; we caught it and breathed into its nostrils—after the second attempt, it followed us to the barn like a dog.—*Gloster Telegraph.*

by the Treasurer of State.—*St. Mary's Sentinel.*

THE COMMITTEE OF RECEIPTION will please meet at the American House, on Monday evening next, to determine the mode of receiving invited guests and strangers.

By order of the Com. of Arrangements.

THE Committee on Contributions will please call at immediately the cash subscribers in their respective districts, and hand it to Messrs. W. Hubbard who is authorized to receive the same.

By order of the Com. of Arrangements.

AUGUST ELECTION.

We are desired by the Democratic Central Committees of Adams and Jay to announce **SAMUEL S. MICKLE, Esq.** as a Candidate for Representation for the district composed of said counties.

We are authorized to announce **LUCIEN P. FERRY** as a candidate to represent Allen county in the next Legislature.

We are requested to announce **MADISON SWEETSER** as candidate to represent Allen county in the next Legislature.

We are desirous by "Many Citizens" to
 nominate DAN L. REID as candidate for
 Assessor of Allen County.

RUBEN J. DAWSON, Esq. of Da
 Kalb County, is a candidate for Prosecuting
 Attorney in the 12th Judicial Circuit.

ROBERT M. SLACK, Esq. of Noble
 County, is a candidate for Prosecuting Attor
 ney in the 12th Judicial Circuit.

We are desirous to nominate NELSON
 McLAIN as candidate for County Commis
 sioner in the 1st district.

We are authorized to announce the name
 of FRANCIS D. LASSELLE as a candi
 date at the coming August election, for
 County Commissioner in the 2d district.

SPEECHES.

Messrs. Whitcomb and Bright will address
their fellow citizens at the following places,
and times. It is to be hoped that all parties
will attend to hear them.

Muncietown, Monday June 26.
Marion, Tuesday June 27.
Wabash, Wednesday 28, at noon; and La-
grange the same evening.
Huntington, Thursday 29.
Fort Wayne, Friday 30, and Saturday Jul-
y 1st.
Lima, Lagrange county, Monday evening,
July 3.
In Noble county, Tuesday, July 4.
MR. BRIGHT will be at the following ap-
pointments:

Portland, Jay co. Monday, June 26, at 2 p.m.

Hartford, Black Rock co. Tuesday 27, "
Bluffton, Wells co. Wednesday 28, "
Dorset, Adams co. Thursday 29, "
Anburn, De Kalb co. Saturday, July 1
Angula, Steuben co. Monday 3d, at 103 m.

PORT WAYNE MARKET.—*Wholesale Prices*
Corrected weekly by J. Kiser, Market News.

Beef, w. t.	\$2.60	Pork,	1.75
Lard, lb.	4	Butter, lb.	6
Cheese, lb.	6	Hacon "	12.4
Flour, bbl.	4.00	Wheat bush.	60
Rye,	31	Oats,	25
Corn,	31	Potatoes,	25
Onions,	50	Beans,	60
Peas,	50	Eggs, doz.	4
Dried Apples,	75	Whisky gal.	20
Granberries,	1.00	Salt, bbl.	1.62

Bank of Louisville	Do	payable in	Louisville
Bank of Kentucky	Do		Philadelphia
branch			Louisville
branch			Hopkinsville
branch			Hocking Green
branch			Greenburg
branch			Danville
branch			Louisville

branch	Frankfort
branch	Mayeville
northern bank of Ky*	Lexington
branch	Richmond
do	Pasie
do	Covington
do	Louisville

* MISSOURI.

Bank of the State of Missouri St. Louis

All Eastern Banks in good standing according to the depositories are taken.

For sale low for cash.
HAMILTON & WILLIAMS.
15, 1643.

FORT WAYNE SENTINEL.

VOLUME 3.—No. 52.

FORT WAYNE, IA., SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1843.

WHOLE NUMBER, 438.

THOMAS TIGAR,

EDITOR & PUBLISHER:
IN THE THIRD STORY OF BARNETT AND HANNA'S
NEW BUILDING, COLUMBIA STREET.

TERMS:
\$2.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.
\$2.50 IF PAID WITHIN SIX MONTHS.
\$3.00 AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

All letters on business must be post paid, or they will not be attended to.

Advertisements inserted for Ten cents per line for three weeks—Five cents for each subsequent insertion, when consisting of 10 lines or over; but no advertisement inserted for less than \$2. Job Work done on the usual terms.

THE MUSE.

From the Lafayette Advertiser.
WHITCOMB AND BRIGHT.

A WHOLE NEW REVISED AND CORRECTED.
"An—Butter and cheese and I.

The Whigs in forty all sing songs
As merry as they could be,
But times are changed, and Democrats
Will sing in forty-three—
A song we'll sing, will make all hearts
Swell out with pure delight—
We'll raise the chorus long and loud,
With Whitcomb and Bright.
Our Whitcomb now is on the track,
He is not to be beat—
He is no little quarter horse,
He runs a three mile heat.
He runs a three mile heat, my boys,
He runs so swift and light,
That nothing else can go ahead!
Of Whitcomb and Bright.
To Whigs and Democrats we have
A word or two to say,
It cannot be that noble men
Will throw their votes away—
Will throw their votes away, my friends,
And never have a sight!
For all is lost that goes against
Our Whitcomb and Bright.
Then let us join in three good cheers!
It will cheer them those
Whose snubborn will is always found
The people to oppress;
And fill the hearts of all our friends
With gladness and delight,
And make the phalanx firm and strong
For Whitcomb and Bright.

FORT WAYNE SENTINEL.

Caution to the Junta.—It would be as well for the Junta to learn the fact before they proceed further in their electioneering, and not confide their private circulars and confidential letters, to every man who voted with them in 1840. They should understand that every man who then voted for Harrison was not a Whig; many Democrats voted for him because he was a western man, an old soldier who had done the state some service; but they did not during embrace the opinions of the party whose candidate he was, or pledge themselves to vote hereafter for any candidate that party might choose to run. There are also many good Whigs who have not changed their politics, but who are so thoroughly disgusted with the management of our state affairs and the official corruption which is so manifest, that they think it might be a salutary change to root the old life officers from Indianapolis, and send new and better men to fill their places.

OFFICIAL CORRUPTION—INTERFERENCE IN ELECTIONS.

In Indianapolis there is a Junta who have contrived to fasten themselves upon the people of this State, and have for a number of years apportioned all State offices among themselves and their families; they have fed so long on the people that they begin to think they are entitled to office for life. The prospects of Mr. Whitcomb's success which by securing the administration to the hands of the Democrats would cut those life officers from their places has made quite a commotion among them. They are using every means to stop the torrent which they foresee will overwhelm them, and are even using the means of the State to aid their electioneering plans. We give below a copy of a letter from one of these vampires, G. H. Dunn, the Treasurer of State, in which it will be seen that he avows his intention of distributing copies of Smith's "Other side of Facts" at the expense of the State, by forwarding them with the teams that distribute the laws. This base prostitution of the official influence to further electioneering purposes and to perpetuate power in the hands of those who have so long fattened at the expense of the State ought to be promptly rebuked by the citizens. We copy the letter and the following comments from the State Sentinel:

"This notable letter is worthy of particular attention, as it exhibits the means as well as the activity, by which the officials here hope to perpetuate their power. Two sentences of the letter we print in capitals. The first explains the secret by which the Junta's Tariff pamphlet is distributed gratuitously in every county of the State. It is an open confession that the money for the purpose was raised by the officials here whether out of the Public funds, or their pockets is not stated. The second is a confession equally plain, that the teams which distributed the state laws to every county, were made use of to distribute the same electioneering documents, which were prepared for the express purpose of humbugging the people into the perpetuation of the power of these men for another twelve years. We ask the honest people, of all parties, if they are willing to sanction such gross violation of official propriety as is here undeniably made manifest? Let them respond at the ballot box on August!

Here is the letter:

INDIANAPOLIS, APRIL 8, 1843.

Friend—[We omit the name.]

Our committee are publishing an answer to Whitcomb's "Facts for the People," with which the Loos has delegated the state. It is prepared by O. H. Smith and is said to be able.

THE SUBSCRIPTIONS HERE WILL FURNISH

NISH ABOUT ONE HUNDRED FOR EACH COUNTY, but yours should have 4 or 500 at least. They sell for \$1 per 100 and scrip will be taken. Being in a neat pamphlet form they will be much handier for reference than the same matter in a newspaper, and therefore perhaps be more useful. Suggest this matter to our friends. IF ORDERED SOON WE CAN SEND THEM BY THE TEAMS THAT DISTRIBUTE THE LAWS.

"Have you noticed the Journal? It is now well conducted and must have effect in the campaign."

"My respect to old friends. I hope they will not let themselves be caught napping as we were in 1839."

Yours truly, G. H. DUNN.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Agreeably to a notice previously given, a convention of the democratic party was held at the town of Warren on Saturday the 10th day of June, for the purpose of nominating a suitable person for a candidate to represent the district composed of the counties of Huntington, Wells, and Blackford in the Legislature of Indiana.

On motion, Samuel G. Upton of Wells Co. was appointed Chairman and Wilson B. Loughridge Secretary pro tem.

The delegates having presented their credentials and taken their seats, On motion, Samuel B. Bailey, James B. Slack, Wm. McBride, Bowen Hale, and Lewis Bailey, were selected by the Chair to nominate suitable persons to act as President, Vice President, and Secretary of the convention, who after retiring, reported the names of Samuel Decker, Esq. as President; Samuel Jones, Vice President; and Wilson B. Loughridge, Secretary, which report was concurred in.

On motion, Lewis Richards was then appointed a delegate to this convention and took his seat accordingly.

On motion, Messrs. Samuel B. Bailey, Lewis W. Purvisence, John Lyman, William Prilliman, Joseph Lagan, Lewis Richards, and Lewis Bailey, were appointed by the Chair to nominate a suitable person as a candidate before the convention; and

Messrs. James R. Scott, Samuel G. Upton, and Bowen Hale, were appointed by the Chair to draft resolutions expressive of the will of the convention.

Upon motion, the meeting then adjourned for one hour.

Saturday Afternoon, 1 o'clock.

The convention met pursuant to adjournment. Whereupon Hon. William Prilliman from the committee appointed to nominate a candidate &c., made the following report, to wit:

Mr. President, we the committee appointed to select a candidate, do unanimously nominate PETER KEMMER, Esq. of Blackford Co., as a suitable person to represent us in the next Legislature of this State.

Which nomination was confirmed without a dissenting voice.

Mr. Slack from the committee appointed to draft resolutions &c., made the following report, to wit:

Whereas, Believing as we do that the principles advocated and measures carried out by the Democratic party are such as tend to advance the well-being of our common country, and if properly understood, must inevitably triumph; Therefore,

Resolved, That we disapprove the course generally pursued by the 27th Congress of the U. States.

Resolved, That we hold a National Bank an expedient, unconstitutional, and should receive the disapprobation of every patriotic heart.

Resolved, That we view a high Protective Tariff unequal in its operations, not adequate to the performance of that for which it was intended, partial in its results, calculated to enrich the few, and destructive to every interest of the western agriculturist.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the assumption of the State Debt by the General Government, as we view it a defective measure, perfectly consistent with the principles of the Whig party, and tending to direct taxation and consolidation of the Government.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the Distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the different States, and believe that advocates of such a measure should be held up to the voters of this Union as rebellious to the best interests of the American people.

Resolved, That we approve of the course pursued by the Hon. ANDREW KENNERLY our faithful Representative in the 27th Congress of the United States, and that we will give him our hearty and unanimous support for re-election on the first Monday in August next.

Resolved, That we have full confidence in the integrity and moral worth of the Hon. JAMES WHITCOMB; and that we will present a bold front at the August election and give him our hearty support for governor of the State of Indiana.

Resolved, That for Lieut. Goferrier, Jesse D. Bright merits and shall receive from us a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether, at the ballot box in August next.

Resolved, That we will unanimously support PETER KEMMER, the nominee of this convention for representative in the next Legislature of the State of Indiana.

Upon motion of Samuel G. Upton. Resolved, That the thanks of this convention be tendered to the Hon. William Prilliman for his untiring zeal and faithful support of the measures of the Democratic party agitated in the last Legislature.

Upon motion of Mr. Lock, Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be drawn up, signed by the President, attested by the Secretary, and published in the Fort Wayne Sentinel, and Marion Democratic Herald.

Upon motion, the convention adjourned sine die.

SAMUEL DECKER, Pres't.

WILSON B. LOUGHRIDGE, Sec'y.

Mr. Webster's Baltimore Speech.—We make the following extract from the Richmond Whig one of the strongest Whig papers in the United States, and edited with great ability. The editor reviews the whole speech of Daniel and scorching him to the quick. We have no objections to his taking the hide off, though it be as thick as that of the Rhinoceros:

We publish this speech at length, which had it been made by a common man, we should hardly have published or even noticed. It falls far below the level of Mr. Webster's fame and the former productions of his great intellect. He was evidently depressed by the paucity of the numbers who congregated to receive him, (about 100) many of them too taking care to let it be known that they came from personal and political considerations, with the contrast with former similar occasions, when thousands enthusiastically convened to pay the tribute of their respect to the man whose principles they had confidence as well as for whose abilities they entertained admiration; above all by the secret consciousness that he had justly and perpetually forfeited what every public man ought to prize, and which every upright public man does prize as the jewel above all price, the esteem and confidence of his country. The pitiful show of empty boxes on the late occasion at Baltimore, compared with the rush of multitudes to hear him in past times, must have gone to Mr. Webster's heart like an icicle, and practically illustrated to his mind that he had sold his birth right for a mess of pottage. Far from wondering that his speech sinks so far below himself, it is a subject of surprise that he could rally his powers to make a speech at all.

PROTRACTED MEETING.—A very clerical looking gentleman, with his eyes turned upward, was walking down Charles street yesterday just at a time when a very modest looking lady, with her eyes turned downward, was walking up Charles street. Neither was aware of the other's contiguity till the broad leave of the clerical looking gentleman's hat came in actual contact with the bonnet of the modest looking lady.

The gentleman looked an apology for the concussion, and gave three side steps to the right, to permit the lady to pass. The lady made precisely the same number of steps to the left, with the view of letting the gentleman pass, which of course brought them face to face. Another look of apology from the gentleman, and back again to his former position, which motion was simultaneously performed by the lady. Thus they kept chattering from right to left, with the vain hope of getting out of each other's way, but getting into it at every step. The modest looking lady at length looked up from under her black veil, and the clerical looking gentleman looked down under his broad-brimmed hat. "Sit," said she, "you may use this for a protracted meeting, but it's no use—I don't belong to the church!" The clerical looking gentleman remained as stationary as a lamp post for the space of some minutes, and the lady passed on.—N. O. Pic.

Quite Romantic.—Some twenty years since, a man then well known in this city, left his family here and went to the south, since which time until recently, nothing has been heard of him. Supposing her husband to be dead, the wife married a second and a third time, and is now in her third widowhood. Some days since the first husband returned, sought out and found the partner of his early years, and in a few days they will be again married. This man has passed through many vicissitudes during his long absence. He was captured off the Island of Cuba in a privateer, and was for many years a prisoner among the Spaniards. He escaped to South America, and was engaged in the wars under Bolivar. Finally he has been enabled to return to this city, where he happily finds his family, who have undergone almost as many changes as himself. Rip Van Winkle, after twenty years' snooze, scarce found as great a change in the localities of his youth, as does this absent one find in every thing around him. All is changed but the heart of his wife bride.—Louisville Dime.

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE
IN RELATION TO A
Protective Tariff;
EMBRACING
A brief review of the operation of our tariff laws since the organization of the Government, including that of 1842

BY JAMES WHITCOMB.

[CONTINUED]

Another argument is, that by encouraging others in town to turn gardeners, there would be fewer mechanics, &c. left to attend to their old business and more gardeners to buy their work. But there are but few gardeners needed, as their work is carried on by machinery, &c., and it is not machinery but human beings that need shoes, leather, salt, sugar, coffee, &c. The gardeners can use only a small part of those articles, which are for sale in town, and by their high tax, they have driven off the farmers, who would have used them in exchange for their productions. Is it strange that under such circumstances the gardeners should become rich and the rest of the town complain of "hard times"?

Not satisfied with all this, however, suppose the gardeners made wealthy by this very tax, should they then come to lay a still higher tax on potatoes. Would there be any reason or justice in it? It might be natural enough for the gardeners to ask, but would you suppose that a town council, fairly elected by all the citizens would pass such a law? Would you suppose that, to gratify one tenth part of the people in the town, they would be willing to increase the already heavy burdens of taxation on the other nine-tenths?

Now let us suppose that each one of the twenty six divisions or wards of the town was entitled to elect a member of the town council, and that these gardeners lived in the four or five outer divisions, and where, by their wealth, which they had got by this very tax they should be able to control the elec-

tions, and elect members friendly to their interests. It would not be very strange if these members should vote for any amount of tax. But would it not be passing strange if these members elected in the other wards or divisions should vote for still higher taxes, to desert the interests of their constituents, and vote to tax them still more, ought they ever to be elected again?

Now this is a plain and familiar example of the operation of the last tariff upon the whole United States as to most articles of necessity. The reader will be able to make the application.

After the tariff upon imported cotton cloth of the kind generally used by the mass of the people, had been kept up until it could be made in the country so cheap, that no more was imported, the whigs have not only continued, but actually increased the tax. And from what has been said, it is clear that the effect of it is, to enrich the wealthy manufacturer, without putting a dollar of it into the treasury of the nation.

We have now the tariff bill before us, as it passed at the last session, but our limits will only permit us to examine a few of the necessities of life, for the farmer, mechanic, and laborer, as to

THE AMOUNT OF THE TARIFF TAX.

The last tariff law provides that all imported manufactures of cotton cloth, shall pay a tax of thirty per cent. on the value. So far, there is no harm in this, but the manufacturer, for persons in their condition in life. But when looked into, it is far worse. For mark the deception. It is provided in another part of the same bill, that all cotton cloth, if not worth more than twenty cents a square yard, shall be valued up to twenty cents. Now there is a great deal of that article that costs only from six to eight cents to make it at the factory. And this is what is generally used, especially by the laboring part of the people. And yet, by this unjust law, this is valued as high as the superior article; that is, at twenty cents a yard. That is, all cotton cloth, however coarse, inferior, or low priced, is to be valued at twenty cents a yard, in fixing the amount of the tax—Now let us take a yard of this cloth, which costs but six cents to make it. That is valued at twenty cents. Then a tax of thirty per cent. on twenty cents, is just six cents for the tax. So the tax (six cents) is equal to the cost of making (six cents), which is really a tax of one hundred per cent. on the real value, instead of thirty per cent. So, too, calicoes or prints are taxed at the same rate, but however inferior or low priced they are all valued at thirty cents the square yard. It costs only about nine cents, on an average to make calicoes, such as generally worn by the people in the West. Take a yard of calico that costs nine cents a yard to make it. It is valued at thirty cents. Then thirty per cent. tax on that is nine cents, making the tax just equal to the original cost!

Some articles of this sort are, in this deceptive way, taxed as high as one hundred and forty per cent. There are many other articles of necessity for the farmers, mechanics and laborers that are taxed in the same paternal and unfair manner, which we are sorry we have not time to notice. It applies to almost all such articles. But the finer and better article, that really costs thirty cents a yard to make it, and which is used by the rich and fashionable, pays only the duty. The poor man pays then just a double price for his article on account of the tax, while the rich man pays only the real value, and not quite a third more for the tax!

For instance, The poor man buys at the store, six dollars worth of the common article, three dollars of which is for the tax, while the rich man, who buys six dollars worth of the superior article pays less than a dollar and a half of it as a tax!

Does not such a tariff make the rich richer, and the poor poorer?

Let us make this plain, by a reference to our State revenue law. Suppose it required a man to pay as a tax, one per cent. which is one dollar on every hundred dollars worth of property. Suppose that, like our boasted tariff law, it provided that all horses not worth more than one hundred dollars, should be valued by the assessor up to one hundred dollars. The poor old man who, to raise bread for his children, would plough with an old land horse, worth only fifteen dollars, would have to pay as much tax for it, as the rich young spark would pay for his horse worth one hundred dollars!

We ask our farmers and laboring men, without distinction of party, seriously, if they can approve of such a law? We ask them if they have not been deceived; if their confidence has not been abused?

We have heard this—aye, this very law—impudently pressed on the stump and in the press, as the poor man's best friend! And if a modest complaint is only limited, we are making war against the rich! If the friends of the poor, who are ground under the iron heel of taxation mildly protest against such treatment, they are told not to make war against the rich! The rich are to be protected; but if war is made against the poor, they are not to be allowed the privilege of defending themselves!

This unjust distinction against the poor is made still greater in other articles. The coarser kind of woolen goods, so much used by the farmer and laborer, and especially flannels and baizes, so necessary for infancy for old age and sickness, is taxed still higher by this bill. Flannels that are made for eight cents a yard, pay the enormous tax of fourteen cents a yard, bring one hundred and seventy five per cent. And the profits charged afterwards on the tax, as well as the cost, makes it a heavy burden on the laboring man. But the highest priced broad cloths and the finest flannels, pay a far less tax on the value! And yet such articles are in most danger of foreign competition.

It would be some consolation to the farmer, if the tax he had to pay, should go to the Treasury for the common benefit. But where as we have shown, the tax is so high that the foreign article is excluded, the domestic only can be bought, and the tax of tariff on it, of course goes into the pocket of the manufacturer.

So as to salt. Salt, that prime necessary of life, which the wealthy inhabitant of the city only uses on his table, but which the poor farmer uses so extensively to save his stock, and to salt his beef, and to salt his pork, is admitted tax free. It is free to the air we breathe, as an article of necessity. But, in this land of living, the poor man's salt is sorely taxed. Aye, taxed by this boasted tariff.

Our western farmers will be surprised to learn that salt is made in some of the West in quantities, at seven and eight cents a bushel, that it is made on the new coast of Spain for four and two third cents, and in Sicily even as low as two and five-eighths cents a bushel, of eighty pounds weight. It is made in immense quantities in those and other southern countries, by evaporating and drying away sea water in the sun. It is stronger, drier, and far superior for curing meat, compared with that made at our salt works. Pork and beef cured with it, do not need re-packing.

Under our present system, our produce dealers are compelled to pay an extravagant price for a damp inferior article of only fifty or sixty pounds to the bushel, and to have their beef and pork re-packed at New Orleans at an expense of a dollar a barrel. This is a heavy drag back on their profits, and of course a heavy burden on the prime staples of our State. The produce dealer must buy with an eye to his profits, and is consequently not able to give the farmer as much for his hogs and cattle. Like most laws to raise revenue, the burden is at last borne by the industry of the country.

The census taken in 1840 show that the salt companies, &c. of the United States, manufacture a little over six millions of bushels in the year. The public documents show that we imported in the same year a little above eight millions of bushels. The tariff tax on this imported salt was largely above one hundred per cent. This enabled the salt companies to sell as high as the tariff would suffer them to go.

The consequence is, that we pay an amount of tax on the imported and home manufactured article both, that would buy a far greater quantity of the best salt from abroad than is made in the whole United States!

Ought this tax to be continued for the benefit of salt monopolies, and the people of the West be forced to buy a wet, inferior article, at a higher price and less weight, and frequently at a still further loss in weight, if bought by the barrel, occasioned by draught?

If we were to notice all the articles of necessity that are now only taxed by this bill, it would far exceed our limits. We shall dismiss this part of the subject therefore, by calling attention to a very few more, of which every man is a competent judge.

As every few persons are acquainted with the low price of some articles abroad, we annex a list and their prices, even as low as 1832.

The cost of making one set of six inch bed screws, is 6
Do. a carpenter's square, weighing 1-2 pounds, 61
Do. one chest lock, 23
Do. carpenter's hammer, weighing 1-2 pounds, 51
Do. one six barred curry comb, weight 1-2 pound, 12
Do. pair trace chains, weight 8 pounds, 36
Do. shovel and tongs, 4-12 a pair, 21

These prices may seem incredible, but the wonder will cease when we consider that the manufacture of these articles is brought to great perfection by machinery, &c. We refer for our authority, to document No. 106 of the House of Representatives, second session, twenty second Congress.

Making every allowance for merchants' profits, the reader can, from this list, form a faint idea how heavily the people are taxed on such articles, to make them command the prices they do in our Western stores.

The fault is not in the West or merchant, as we have shown. It is in the tax originally imposed by the high tariff which goes with the goods and is at last paid by the retail buyer.

It may be said that the laborer may pay as little tax as he pleases, by buying less from the merchant. To this we answer, that this necessities compel him to buy something; and even if he were to buy nothing, he would still pay his portion of the tariff tax. The laborer is well understood and easily proved. If the laborer is old and decrepit, he will not be able to do the work of a young man, and the necessities of life, sold at the "store," yet those who did buy, would at the increased price, be so much the less able to pay the laborer his fair wages. So true is it, in many instances, that all such impossibilities, in the long run, weigh on the hands of the laborer. Such a policy is not only unjust, but it is impolitic and unwise. For there is nothing at last that gives solid and permanent wealth to a country, but labor. All wealth comes from that humble and so frequently despised source. It is the basis of trade, commerce and navigation; merely to traffic in or exchange the products of labor. If labor should cease, these products would be annihilated—they would pass out of existence. A free and prosperous laboring and farming interests, in a country is its glory and its pride. It constitutes the very sinews and life blood of its prosperity. Without its life giving breath, every other interest would sink in death. Every wise government, therefore, should foster and encourage, cherish and protect the laborer. Why, then, manacle, cripple and pay his hands?

The poor man pays, under this tariff, in proportion to his purchase, more for his coat, his shirt, his blanket, his salt, and other necessities, than the rich man does for his wares, his furniture, his silks and apparel.

Will it be said that this is spoken for effect? Let us look into the bill itself. "Facts," it is said, "are stubborn things," and figures won't lie. The Custom House tax on salt, was only twenty per cent., in 1842, and is now raised to above one hundred per cent., making the difference of weight into consideration. Common shirtings, sheetings and calicoes, from twenty five to, in most instances, one hundred and even one hundred and forty per cent. These [those] who work in the ball room pay no higher duty, than the cow hide shoe worn by the laborer and ploughman.

On the other side, wines and foreign fruits pay but fifty per cent, and silks generally, but thirty or forty per cent. Ornamental feathers, artificial flowers, hair bracelets, chains, rings, and curls, pay only twenty five cents; gold or silver jewelry, only twenty per cent; diamonds only seven and one half per cent; others gems, pearls and precious stones only seven per cent! Is this a poor man's law?

Will this tariff create a home market for our products? Those who contend that it will, say that there are too many engaged in tilling the earth, and that we must hire some of them to manufacture, by promising to give them more for their articles than we should have to give others. We now complain that we cannot sell what we produce, or that we sell it too low, which is a loss, and we are, it seems, to balance it by buying at a higher price, what we do not produce, which is also a loss! Suppose we could sell to a starved foreigner a barrel of flour for two hundred yards of "domestic," what do we gain by refusing to take his domestic, and be compelled to sell our barrel of flour to one of our own factories for one hundred yards? Will not man's self-interest prompt him to engage in the most profitable business? Is he not generally the best judge of what is the most profitable for himself? If you hire him to be taken himself to a different business, do you not pay dear for it? Do you not pay "one price for the article to make him willing," and another price for his article? If you have to pay manufacturers to purchase your produce what do you gain by it? If, by the tariff, you have to give him a double price for his article are you not just where you were at first, supposing that he gives you a double price for yours? But we shall prove shortly that he will not give you the double price for yours. If he does give you the double price, wherein is he benefited? How is he protected? If he had to do that he would not be striving in Congress for protection. If he has to pay out as much as he receives, he is just where he started. No. When any class of men are "protected" in their business, it must be that they obtain an advantage—a substantial benefit. And if so, it comes from others. Protection to one class, is therefore a tax on the rest of the community. In buying and selling what is one man's gain must be another's loss.

Rest assured that however successful members of Congress from manufacturing districts may be in humbugging our members on this subject, they are too wise to be humbugged themselves. We have already shown from the speech of Mr. Webster himself, in 1841, that he regarded the protection of his constituents who were manufacturers, as a sacrifice of the other great interests in his community.

We have seen, too, that Mr. Clay, in 1816, viewed a tariff as a tax on the rest of the people, for the benefit of the manufacturer, for he did not venture to propose that it should last always. It was to continue only until the protected article could be made as cheap here as abroad. And how far that has been, and is the case, we have shown already.

Let us see if the manufacturers can give us the double price for our produce. Let us see if they can consume it. In the good old times of virtue and simplicity, the mother and daughter in a thrifty farmer's family, did their own spinning and weaving, and were able to clothe their fathers and brothers. By modern improvements, most of our clothing is made in the large manufactories. Now suppose that ten men engaged in manufacturing, were to clothe as many, who might be engaged in raising provisions, and that they should mutually supply each other. But the thrifty farmer and his sons could easily make a great deal more provisions than the whole family, men and women, could eat. Ten able bodied men on our western farms, therefore can furnish far more than ten puny manufacturers could consume. But this comparison would be conceding entirely too much. Calculate the number of yards of clothing, the number of hats and pairs of shoes, that the ten farmers would use in the course of a year, and then how long it would take the ten manufacturers to make those articles. Now the real condition of our manufactures makes the difference still greater. That great difference consists in the wonderful improvements made in machinery. It is ascertained that one man with a spinning machine, can produce as much yarn as two hundred and sixty-seven men can, which each a one thread wheel. Now, even if it took one manufacturer all his time to make clothing for one farmer, the same manufacturer, with the assistance of a machine, could make enough from the above calculation, to clothe two hundred and sixty-seven farmers. But this labor saving machine has but one mouth to feed, (the man) who tends it, and one farmer by planting a few more rows of corn, could stuff that man into an apoplexy. What will the other two hundred and sixty-six farmers do with their surplus produce?

So much for arguments. Now let us see how far they are borne out by facts. Boston is the great market, nearest the principal manufactories. We have examined the price currents of that city for different years, when the tariff was high and when it was low. If the protection of manufactures by a high tariff, increases the consumption of our provisions and raises their price, these price currents will show it. In 1810, before the last war, the tariff was low. The prices in Boston were \$8.25 in 1816, when the tariff was raised, flour was \$7.37; in 1824, when it was raised still higher, flour was \$6.62, and in 1828, when the highest tariff was imposed, flour was only \$5.52. So in 1816 pork was \$2.1 a barrel; in 1828, it was \$1.12. In 1816 corn was \$1.00 a bushel; in 1828 only 65 cents. Tobacco in 1817, was \$20.00; and in 1828 only \$6.50.—Cotton, in 1816, was 30 cents a pound; in 1824, it was 26 cents, and in 1828 only 31 cents.

But it need not multiply examples. Do we not know that it would take but a small part of our State to supply every manufactory in the United States with provisions? The great Mississippi valley would almost bread the world!

But, say, son, can we not induce our farmers to abandon their lands and turn their attention to something else? But to what shall they turn their attention? To manufacturing? We have shown that the cotton factories not only supply the whole United States, at a high price, but send a surplus to foreign countries. The large manufacturing at the east, glut our markets with boots and shoes and hats, and saddles, and tin ware, and wooden ware, &c. &c. &c. until our village and country mechanics are nearly broken up.

Well, but what is the remedy then? To ascertain this, we must first know what is the evil. The fact is, that the few manufacturers necessary to glut this country with their goods, can not consume the twentieth part of our surplus produce.

They exclude by a high tariff, an immense amount of cheap necessities that we would get from abroad, in exchange for our provisions. But the foreigner cannot buy our produce, unless we buy his articles. This is easily proven. It is charged, indeed as an argument for a high tariff, that we cannot buy goods from abroad, unless our staples are taken in return. This is certainly true. And it is not just as true that those from a broad cannot buy our produce unless we buy their goods in return? If one proposition is true, the other is also.

The fact is that exports and imports must in a given length of time, be about equal. This is admitted by every man of experience who has any regard for this reputation as a statesman. Mr. Webster, in sustaining this position as true, in a clear and forcible argument, observes: "We inhabit a various earth. We have reciprocal means for gratifying one another's wants. This is the true origin of commerce, which is nothing more than an exchange of equivalents, its only object being in every stage, to produce that exchange of commodities between individuals, and between nations, which shall conduce to the advantage and the happiness of both."

Mr. Clay himself has said: "For we are instructed by all experience, that the consumption of any article is in proportion to the reduction of its price, and that, in general, it may be taken as a rule, that the duty [tax] forms a portion of its price." John Quincy Adams, in his fourth annual message also says: "In our country, a uniform experience of forty years has shown that, what ever the tariff of duties upon articles imported from abroad has been, the amount of imports has always borne an average value, nearly approaching to that of the exports, though occasionally differing in the balance, sometimes being more and sometimes less."

Imports and exports, then, being equal, they who are opposed to our getting goods from abroad, are necessarily opposed to our sending of our surplus produce. The one depends on the other.

The census of 1840, shows that there were then engaged in trade and manufactures, in the United States, a number every description of mechanics, white and black, slave and free, only 791,749, while the number of the tillers of the soil was 3,719,951.

A comparison of these numbers proves, first, that if the number of the manufacturers was much increased, we could not consume all their products; and 2d, that as largely increased as they could be in reason, that is, to the extent of our being able to use all they might make, they could not consume the twentieth part of our surplus provisions.

This is evident from the fact, that even our manufacturing States are largely agricultural, and yield great quantities of our staple products, and, in the next place there is no country of the same extent on the face of the globe, that from the cheapness and quantity of land, and the activity and industry of the population, is so well adapted for furnishing immense quantities of cheap provisions, as the United States. On the other hand, in Europe the dearth and scarcity of land in the dense population, frequently occasion a distress for bread, often amounting to actual starvation. They would be compelled to sell their articles cheap, and give a high price for our provisions in return. They offer to our articles therefore, a more varied and extensive market. Where we have our thousands to feed, they have their hundreds of thousands.

As imports and exports must on an average be equal, it is evident that these famishing millions can not buy our provisions, unless we buy the cheap products of their labor in return.

It is but fair, if we are compelled to buy all our goods from our own manufacturers, that they should buy all our produce in return. But this they cannot do, and if they did they would remain where they were; unproductive. If we go into a partnership of this kind, let not the benefits be all on one side. Why should they be suffered to act the part of the dog in the manger, neither eat our provisions themselves nor suffer others to eat them?

So it is in relation to cotton, the great southern staple. This is our most important export in paying off our balances for foreign goods. In 1840, our agricultural exports amounted to about ninety-two and one-half millions of dollars, of which nearly six millions were in cotton. There are about two millions of bales produced annually in the United States and of these our manufacturers consume but about 300,000. The other 1,700,000 bales must find a foreign market, and if imports are not received in exchange, how are they to be disposed of? If Southern planters find a ready market abroad for their cotton it will be their interest to appropriate every spare acre to its cultivation as the most profitable article. And in that event as in former years, they will supply themselves with much of their pork, flour and other provisions from the West. More hands are employed in raising the same value of cotton, than in making with the aid of machinery the same amount in value, of manufactures. In the former employment, many mouths are to be fed and backs clothed, in the latter but few. If our imports are diminished or excluded by too high a tariff our exports of cotton must fall off in the same proportion. And in that event, the cotton planter will be driven to the necessity of devoting a portion of his plantation to raising his own provisions. The result is then, that too high a tariff will not only to a great extent but off a foreign market but also the Southern, which is an important domestic market for Western produce.

Webster's Speech, vol. 1, p. 282.
[TO BE CONTINUED.]

FORT WAYNE SENTINEL.

SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1843

FOR PRESIDENT
MARTIN VAN BUREN.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT
RICHARD M. JOHNSON.
(Subject to the decision of a National Convention.)
FOR GOVERNOR
JAMES WHITCOMB.
FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR
JESSE D. BRIGGS.
FOR CONGRESS, TENTH DISTRICT
ANDREW KENNEDY.

This number is the third volume of the Sentinel, and we now call upon those who are interested to make immediate payment. In other words we can no longer be sustained. We shall be compelled shortly to suspend publication, or to stop the paper of all who do not pay up. We have not the means to furnish gratis, all with papers who may choose to take them.

Messrs. Whitcomb and Briggs, candidates for Governor and Lieut. Governor, will be at Fort Wayne next Friday and Saturday, and will address such of their fellow citizens as may assemble at Mr. McKim's school-room.

Appointment by the President.—Mr. Wm. S. Edsall has been appointed Register of the Land Office at Fort Wayne, vacant by the death of the late Register, Col. Wm. Po'ke.

CIRCUS.—Messrs. Howes and Mabie's celebrated equestrian troop will exhibit in Fort Wayne on Monday and Tuesday, the 23d and 24th July next. We have seen their performances very highly spoken of in the papers in Detroit and other places they have visited, and doubt not our citizens will be much gratified, as it is not often so extensive and talented a company finds its way thus far into the back woods.

Thompson's speeches don't appear to take very well; but few go to hear him, and most of them go off disappointed and dissatisfied; they say he cannot sustain himself on the stump. We are not able to judge from personal observation, as he don't speak in these dignities. Some of his friends say he is well enough known here without speaking—others think he is too well known. We can't say how it is, but probably the doctor knows and acts accordingly. Still we should like to hear him, if it was only a repetition of his celebrated report on Durham Bulls, or a delivery of a speech prepared for him by the Indianapolis Junta.

A Wolf in Sheep's Clothing.—Dr. Thompson is busily engaged in trying to pull the wool over the eyes of the German voters by circulating among them the electioneering report he made last winter in favor of printing the laws in German—if they would pay for them. His plan is perfectly well understood, and causes much amusement to those he is trying to sooth. Every attempt he makes to extricate himself from the odium with which his comparison of that worthy class of citizens and strong arm of the democratic party with the Miami & Pottawatomie Indians has covered him, only sinks him deeper in their contempt. Some are astonished (though we are not) at the doctor's impudence in supposing that a single German in his right senses would vote for a man who had insulted them so grossly. Three or four years ago, when the German population was comparatively powerless, he defeated Mr. Chamberlain's motion for printing the laws in German, by proposing also to print them in Indian; but now, because they are becoming so numerous that their votes are worth looking after, he professes great regard for the Germans, and makes a report in favor of the same measure, which he gets translated and published in German, and hopes to gull them into his support. Out on such hypocrisy.

Mr. Wilson Thompson, of Fayette, who was the Democratic candidate in this district in 1839 is announced in the Jeffersonian as a candidate for Congress in the Wayne district.

The Times denies that Dr. Thompson is in favor of the assumption of state debts by the general government, and challenges us to show that he ever favored it, by word, deed, or act, even indirectly. Last winter Dr. Thompson voted for a resolution instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives in Congress to support Mr. Cost Johnson's plan of assumption of state debts, and the Times favored its readers with a long rignarele, purporting to be a speech delivered by him on that subject. This looks something like favoring the plan "by word, deed, and act." Some of the Doctor's letters from Indianapolis, also, if we can understand their meaning, appear to recommend that project. In addition to this, it is notorious throughout the city that he has frequently, in conversation, expressed himself in favor of it. A letter we received from Adams county last week, states that he was electioneering there on that hobby, and the Marion Herald says that he is playing the same game in Grant county. In another paragraph the Times itself admits "that the distribution of the public lands, or Mr. Johnson's plan of relief to the states, is generally advocated by the whig presses and candidates in this state." Now, what are we to infer from all this? Is the bare assertion of such a paper as the Times to be believed in opposition to the evidence here produced? It is clear, either that the veritable editor willfully tells an untruth—that the doctor is not a whig candidate—that he does not know what he is talking about, or that he expresses himself so ambiguously that no one can understand him. Which is it?

The Times is anxious to know what measures our party propose to adopt to relieve the state from the embarrassments the Whigs have involved it in. We answer, we make no promises of any specific measure;—the way the whigs have promised, and broken their promises, has shaken the faith of the people in such pledges given before an election. All we propose is, to administer the affairs of the state with the strictest economy, and we hope by retrenchment and good management, and by turning into cash all the soap factories, alligator swamps, and other valuable real estate acquired for us by our able whig financiers, to redeem a considerable portion of our bonds. Last year one and a half millions were redeemed in this way; and the state of Illinois, by pursuing a similar course, cancelled five millions of her debt. The result of this has been that Illinois bonds have more than doubled in value within that period, and the prospect of our state's being redeemed from whig thralldom, and put under the guidance of men who will do something for its good, has caused a corresponding rise in our stocks.

The Democrats, in short, propose to economize, and make a vigorous effort, on behalf of the state, to put our house in order, and retrieve our affairs. The whigs, on the other hand, seek to deceive the people by an illusive project of saddling our difficulties on the general government, which is itself unable to meet its own expenses;—a project which they know is impracticable, and will never be attempted, and even if should, it could only be accomplished by the general government's laying additional burthens and in posing a direct tax on our citizens. The people of Indiana can judge for themselves which is best deserving their confidence and support.

The Times speaks like an oracle in every thing concerning Dr. Thompson. We have heard on what we still consider good authority, that the doctor did not mean to meet Mr. Kennedy at Fort Wayne on the 10th inst. The Times, however, positively asserts that he never made such promise. We should like to know how the editor ascertained that act—if fact be. We are willing to agree with the Times so far as to believe that Dr. Thompson never intended to meet Mr. Kennedy, if he could possibly avoid it; but we must have some better authority before we disbelieve that he promised to do so.

President Tyler attended the celebration of the battle of Bunker Hill on Saturday last. On his route from Washington City he was received with the honors due his exalted station at Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and other places. He is expected at Buffalo this day, and will be at Cleveland on Monday or Tuesday next. We have some hopes that he may attend our Canal Celebration on the 4th July.

NARROW ESCAPE.—A German whose name we did not learn had a very narrow escape on Monday last. He was getting time in the kiln of Mr. Hitz when part of the arch under which he was going, and he was buried under the hot lime. A number of individuals hastened to his assistance; but upwards of half an hour elapsed before he was released from his perilous situation. He was perfectly collected the whole time, and conversed with those engaged in rescuing him; and when he was got out he did not appear to have sustained any injury except one or two slight lacerations on his hands and arms. Providentially the arch did not fall on him, but that over the entrance of the kiln having fallen, blocked it up so as to prevent his getting out.

New Financial Scheme.—It is rumored the secretary of the treasury has a project on foot for issuing ten million dollars in Treasury Notes of the denomination of \$50, redeemable at certain banks in the eastern cities which are to be made deposit banks. These notes are intended for general circulation. Some reports represent that the cabinet attaches great importance to this project, and intend to attempt to create a political machine out of it, by adding the power of discounting and dealing in exchanges.

Business appears to be reviving. Some of our merchants have already received new supplies of goods, which they are selling much cheaper than formerly. Purchasers desirous of buying to the best advantage would do well to look over our advertising columns to see the places where bargains are to be had. They will there see that Hamilton & Williams, and Townley's have received new stocks, reduced their prices, and have a further supply coming. Their old acquaintance Sinclair has also commenced business in partnership with Mr. Clendenen, and is offering a large stock at prices which must astonish the natives. Dr. Beecher, too, as may be seen by a small notice of a few of the articles he has on hand, on our last page, has opened a Drug Store, and offers a well assorted stock of choice drugs & medicines, paints, dyes, &c. on better terms than ever before sold in this place. If our readers would always buy of those whose advertisements they see in the Sentinel, they would be sure of getting good bargains, and encouraging liberal and enterprising merchants; as those only are deserving of patronage who take pains to inform their customers when they receive New Goods, or think their stock or the bargains they offer worth their while to advertise.

From a long article in the Madronian defending the President against the charges made by Mr. Botts, it appears that Mr. Tyler, did actually propose to insert a passage in his inaugural address, setting forth his intention of not being a candidate for re-election, but was prevailed upon by members of his cabinet and other influential Whigs to omit it. This fact is proved by the written statements of persons cognizant of the circumstance.

It also proves by a written statement of Daniel Webster that Mr. Tyler had never committed himself in favor of a National Bank but was perfectly untrammelled as to his course on that question. Evidence is also adduced to show that the "header," did actually visit the President, and solicit an appointment for a relative of his, after the time he states that he ceased to visit or "break bread" with him. Poor Botts! if any person had ever entertained the slightest respect for him as a gentleman or man of honor, they must now see they were "mistaken in their person."

Wabash and Erie Canal.—We are happy to announce that the branches in the canal caused by the late freshet, have been all repaired, and boats are again running from Lafayette to Maumee, the whole length of the canal.

Editors in Indiana and northern Ohio, would do well to notice this, as an impression has got abroad that the repairs could not be completed for several weeks, and that therefore the citizens of the Wabash country would be debarred from participating in the canal celebration on the 4th of July.

THE MAGNET.—We have received the first number of the second volume of this periodical, devoted to the investigation of human Physiology, and more especially to Animal Magnetism. We have not yet had time to examine it very closely, but presume it will be found a very interesting publication to those desirous of acquiring information on the subjects of which it treats. La Roy Sunderland, publisher, 138 Fulton Street, New York. Terms \$2.00 a year.

J. L. Lewis, Solicitor general, one of the gentlemen implicated in the robbery of the Western Insurance Bank at Columbus, Georgia, has been acquitted. The jury were out thirty hours, and a large majority of them were in favor of a verdict of guilty, but were overruled by the minority. This acquittal, in the face of the strongest evidence, has created an intense excitement in Milledgeville, and a public meeting was held at which resolutions were passed, denouncing their diminished confidence in the guilt of the accused, and recommending such a change in the criminal law as would prevent a minority in a jury from overruling a majority. There is but a slim chance in Georgia, as well as elsewhere, to convict a rogue in trifles.

Gen. Cass has accepted the appointment of Orator of the Day at our approaching Canal Celebration.

WABASH & ERIE Canal Celebration,
ON THE ANNIVERSARY
Of American Independence.
The committee of arrangements announce the following as the
ORDER OF THE DAY.

1st A national salute of 26 guns from the Fort at sunrise.
2d At 9 o'clock A. M. a salute of 13 guns in honor of invited guests and strangers.
3d At 10 o'clock A. M. 3 minute guns will be fired, when the procession will be formed on the Public Square and march to the ground, under the direction of the Marshal of the day and his assistants, in the following

ORDER.
1st Martial Music.
2d Artillery and the oldest military company.
3d Revolutionary soldiers and soldiers of the late war with martial colors.
4th President of the day, Chaplain, Orator of the day, Reader, Invited guests, different Committees.
5th Band of music.
6th Ladies.
7th Band of music.
8th Military company.
9th Citizens of Ohio and other States.
10th Band of music.
11th Military company.
12th 100 MIAMI WARRIORS in full costume.
13th Citizens.
14th Military company

The invited guests arriving by boats will be received by the Committee of Reception with a Band of Music at the foot of Clinton Street as they arrive. Those that arrive on Horseback &c. will be received at the Public Square.

The committees of reception, of arrangements, and the officers of the day will be designated by appropriate badges.

NATIONAL ANNIVERSARY AND CANAL CELEBRATION.

The several committees appointed at a meeting of the citizens of this county, at the suggestion of those of other places, held on the 17th day of May last, announce to the public that they have discharged their several duties and made all necessary arrangements for the appropriate celebration of the completion of the Wabash and Erie canal, on the anniversary of our American Independence; and now extend an INVITATION TO EVERY INDIVIDUAL within the length and breadth of our country.

A PUBLIC TABLE capable of entertaining 20,000 persons will be prepared, free of expense in a beautiful grove on Col. Swinney's farm; commanding a full view of our city and the surrounding country on the banks of the St. Joseph, St. Mary's and Maumee.

Letters and other information from several distinguished individuals and invited guests, indicating the assemblage of a multitude, have induced some to fear that there might be deterred from coming, through fear of a lack of accommodation. Upon this subject we are not prepared to say that all will be well provided for; but we can say that extensive preparations are making by all of our citizens, whose houses will be thrown open on that occasion to entertain persons from a distance not able to return the same day, with a desire to make, as far as possible their sojourn with us as comfortable to them, as their presence will be flattering to us.

By order of the Com. of arrangements.

Much inquiry has been made by persons living in the country, and wishing to contribute something in aid of the celebration, in regard to the place of deposit for provisions—for the information of such persons and others it is proper to say that PERAZ KUSA is depository. All fresh meats, it is expected, will be delivered on Monday; Flour, Ham, Cheese, Butter, eggs &c. can be delivered to Mr. Kiser at any time previous. Butter and cheese can be delivered also on the Monday if the 4th if not convenient sooner.

The above note is given for the benefit and at the suggestion of several persons, who were anxious to contribute in some manner where no regular organization had been effected in the township to bring all the provisions together.

By order of the committee.

DOCTOR THOMPSON.—This gentleman, who has for some days been snugly ensconced in our village to avoid a tilt with Kennedy, has just left for the north. He made no attempt at stamping, but was occupied in hunting up some old musty documents in relation to Andrew Kennedy and endeavoring to persuade our Giant county Abolitionists that (though a supporter of Henry Clay, a friend of a national Bank, a protective Tariff man and last the unwavering advocate of the assumption of the debts of the States by the General Government) he is a better calculated to do their business than Mr. Kennedy. If these are all essential requisites he will probably be preferred. Will the Doctor meet his opponent openly and publicly, or is he disposed to avoid the electioneering plans of the campaign of 1840, to wit no declaration of principle for the public eye, and become all things to all men, for a seat in Congress.—Marion Democratic Herald.

THE LATE LETTING.—The entire line of the Miami Extension Canal North of the Deep Cut about thirty four miles in length together with the Laurium Reservoir was taken by P. W. Taylor & Co. of Granville, O. at \$322,000, being \$45,000 less than the estimated cost of the work.

This firm consists of P. W. Taylor, Alford Avery and Elias Fessett, and we are informed that they are all capitalists, possessed of ample means to complete this work within the time specified in their contract. The work is to be commenced by the 10th of July next, and to be completed by the first day of November, A. D. 1844.

In two years then, we may reasonably expect that the farmers of the great Miami Valley will be able to ship the immense amount of their produce, through the Canal to Lake Erie. This will raise the price of their produce from ten to twenty per cent. It is expected that the canal from Piqua to the "Deep Cut," ten miles north of this place, will be ready for the reception of the water by the first of September next, and should the Miami River not be too low, canal boats will arrive here from Cincinnati, before winter sets in.—St. Mary's Sentinel.

Signs of the Times.—The N. Y. Jour. of Com. has the following opposite remarks: Trade is good in all its departments. Dry goods have, within a couple of weeks, felt the influence and strange as it may seem have really advanced; some articles ten per cent. At a large sale of French goods yesterday, better prices were obtained; and the expectations of the owners being realized, the lots extensively duplicated. Groceries have gone well for several weeks; and as for stocks they have advanced quite as much as the bears could endure. We shall all do well enough now, if only we mind the following negatives:

1. Not to be in a hurry to get rich.
2. Not to contract more debts than we can conveniently pay.
3. Not to engage in any business out of our regular occupation.
4. Not to speculate in stock or lots.
5. Not to be extravagant, nor idle.

Great Fire at Tallahassee, (Florida).—About 3 o'clock this afternoon, a fire broke out in the Washington Hall, in this city, and notwithstanding all the exertions of our citizens, spread with the greatest rapidity. In three hours, all the business part of the city was a perfect mass of ruins. We cannot estimate the loss; probably \$400,000! There is not a store left in the city, all are consumed; but few dwellings shared the same fate being somewhat remote from the business part of the city.—There is very little insurance on the property destroyed perhaps not \$20,000.—Floridian Extra May 26.

FINALLY TRIUMPHANT.—In the winter of 1841 James Arnold, of Chautauque county, N. Y., a merchant there was robbed of \$11,000, when on his way to New York to pay his liabilities. His account of the robbery was not believed. It was supposed to be trumped up to deceive the creditors, while he held possession of the funds. His own good name and that of a friend, David Hurlburt, of Vienna, Ontario county, appeared to be implicated, was ruined. They became poor, and were looked upon as outcasts from society. Recent developments, made in the State Prison at Auburn, prove the story of Arnold to be correct. One of the villains who robbed him is now incarcerated there for other crimes.—Boston Bee, 9th inst.

FARE BETWEEN BUFFALO AND ALBANY.—There are three trains of cars running on the Railroad each way between Buffalo and Albany, daily.
In the morning and evening trains, the fare is 4 cents per mile, and the rate of speed from 15 to 16 miles per hour.
In the noon train the fare is 1 1/2 cents per mile, in the "Emigrant Cars," and 2 1/2 cents in the "Arcadian Cars." Rate of speed from 12 to 14 miles per hour.

A PIRATE.—No doubt now remains that there has been lately a piratical vessel cruising in the gulf of Mexico. Capt. Rand, of the ship Ceylon of Boston, on his passage from Liverpool to New Orleans, saw her near Sand Key on the 18th ult. She was a long, low, black craft, and her decks were covered with men. Some individuals of the crew of the Ceylon thought she resembled very much the Texan schooner of war San Antonio.

MILLERISM.—Last week our town was visited by several enthusiasts of this persuasion, who contented themselves by distributing pamphlets and holding private conversations with individuals; Like their predecessors, the Mormons, so far as we have been able to learn, their exertions failed to convince a single unbeliever in this neighborhood.—Salem (N. J.) Standard.

MONSIEUR ANIMAL MAGNETISM.—The Indians are said to tame wild animals by breathing smartly into their nostrils. The Buffalo calf hid in the prairie grass, too weak to follow the herd, when the hunter has breathed furiously into his nostrils, will follow him into camp like a puppy. The other day we had a young Durham calf, hid or left by its mother in a distant pasture. When found, it was wild, and retreated; we caught it and breathed into its nostrils—after the second attempt, it followed us to the barn like a dog.—Glasgow Telegraph.

The Maumee Times tells a story of a young lady who was crossing the river in a skiff; the wind blowing very hard at the time, she accidentally tipped into the drink; but fortunately, she had on a good sized basket, which kept her on the surface of the water, and she floated down some rods, like a duck, before the ferryman caught her. Who will now pretend to say that baskets are not of some use? Had not the lady had on a good basket, she would in all probability have been drowned.

We are authorized to state that a payment will be made to the holders of Checks drawn on the Extension of the Miami Canal, at that place, on or about the 29th of the present month by the Treasurer of State.—St. Mary's Sentinel.

THE COMMITTEE OF RECEPTION will please meet at the American House, on Monday evening next, to determine the mode of receiving invited guests and strangers.

By order of the Com. of arrangements.

AUGUST ELECTION.

We are desired by the Democratic Central Committee of Adams and Jay to announce SAMUEL S. MICKLE, Esq. as a Candidate for Representative for the district composed of said counties.

We are authorized to announce LUCIEN P. FERRY as a candidate to represent Allen county in the next Legislature.

We are requested to announce MADISON SWEETSER as candidate to represent Allen county in the next Legislature.

We are desired by "Many Citizens" to announce DAN L. REID as candidate for Assessor of Allen County.

RUEBEN J. DAWSON, Esq. of De Kalb County, is a candidate for Prosecuting Attorney in the 12th Judicial Circuit.

HORATIO M. SLACK, Esq. of Noble county, is a candidate for Prosecuting Attorney in the 12th Judicial Circuit.

We are desired to announce NELSON MCCLAIN as candidate for County Commissioner in the 1st district.

We are authorized to announce the name of FRANCIS D. LASSELLE as a candidate at the coming August election, for county Commissioner in the 3d district.

SPEECHES.

Messrs. Whitcomb and Bright will address their fellow citizens at the following places, and times. It is to be hoped that all parties will attend to hear them.

Maumee, Monday June 26.
Marion, Tuesday June 27.
Wabash, Wednesday 28, at noon, and 4 p.m. the same evening.

Huntington, Thursday 29.
Fort Wayne, Friday 30, and Saturday July 1st.

Lima, Lagrange county, Monday evening, July 3.

In Noble county, Tuesday, July 3.

MR. BRIGHT will fill the following appointments:

Portland Jay co. Monday, June 26 at 2 p.m.
Hartford, Blackford co. Tuesday 27, "
Bluffton, Wells co. Wednesday 28, "
Decatur, Adams co. Thursday 29, "
Auburn, De Kalb co. Saturday, July 1
Angola, Steuben co. Monday 3d, at 10 a.m.

FORT WAYNE MARKET.—Wholesale Prices

Corrected weekly by P. Kiser, Market Master.
Beef, cwt. \$2.00 Pork, 1.75
Lard, lb. 4 Butter, lb. 6
Cheese, lb. 4 Bacon 3.4
Flour, bbl. 4.00 Wheat, bush. 68
Rye, 31 Oats, 25
Corn, 31 Potatoes, 25
Onions, 50 Beans, 50
Peas, 50 Eggs, doz. 4
Dried Apples, 75 Whiskey gal. 20
Cranberries, 1.00 Salt, bbl. 1.62

LIST OF BANKABLE FUNDS.

A list of banks, the notes, of which are receivable at the Fort Wayne Branch of the State Bank of Indiana. There are counterfeit or altered notes on all bank notes marked thus *

OHIO.

Bank of Wooster	Wooster
Commercial Bank	Cincinnati
Franklin Bank	do
Lafayette Bank	do
Ohio Life Ins. and Trust Co.	do
Bank of Massillon	Massillon
Bank of Circleville	H. Lawrence Cash
Bank of Newburg	Newburg
Bank of Geneseo	Painville
Bank of Zanesville	Zanesville
Bank of Marietta	Marietta
Bank of Mount Pleasant	Mount Pleasant
Belmont Bank of St. Clairsville	St. Clairsville
Union Bank	Columbus
Franklin Bank	do
Columbian bk of N. Lisbon	New Lisbon
Farmers and mechanics bank	St. Clairsville
Washington bank	Freeman
Dayton Bank	Dayton
Bank of Sandusky	Sandusky
Western Reserve bank	Warren
Bank of Xenia	Xenia

KENTUCKY.

Bank of Louisville	Louisville
do do payable in	Philadelphia
Bank of Kentucky	Louisville
branch	Hopkinsville
branch	Bowling Green
branch	Greenburg
branch	Danville
branch	Lexington
branch	Frankfort
branch	Mayfield
branch	Madison
branch	Richmond
branch	Paris
branch	Covington
branch	Louisville

MISSOURI.

Bank of the State of Missouri St. Louis
All Eastern Banks in good standing according to the detectors are taken.

HAMILTON & WILLIAMS.

11. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* contents were determined by spectrophotometry using the method of Lichtenthaler and Whistler (1987).

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